

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Canceled)

2. (Currently amended) Use Method according to claim 17 wherein the antagonist of the CB1 receptor is a specific antagonist of the CB1 receptor.

3 - 11. (Canceled)

12. (Currently amended) Use Method according to any of the preceding claims claim 17 wherein the CB1 receptor is selected from the group consisting of:

a) a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 1 or a portion of SEQ ID NO :1, having the biological function of a G protein-coupled cellular receptor, capable of binding THC and transducing a cellular signal;

b) a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO : 2 or a portion of SEQ ID NO : 2, having the biological function of a G protein-coupled cellular receptor, capable of binding THC and transducing a cellular signal;

c) an allele of the protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO :1 or SEQ ID NO : 2, having the biological function of a G protein-coupled cellular receptor, capable of binding THC and transducing a cellular signal;

d) a protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO :1 with a Phenylalanine to Leucine substitution at position 200; and/or an Isoleucine to Valine substitution at position 216; and/or a Valine to Alanine substitution at position 246;

e) a protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO : 2 with a Phenylalanine to Leucine substitution at position 139; and/or an Isoleucine to Valine substitution at position 155; and/or a Valine to Alanine substitution at position 185; and

f) a protein comprising the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO : 3, SEQ ID NO : 4, SEQ ID NO :5, SEQ ID NO : 6, SEQ ID NO : 7, SEQ ID NO : 8 and SEQ ID NO : 9 or amino acid sequences 80% homologous to these, said protein having the biological function of a G protein-coupled cellular receptor, capable of binding THC and transducing a cellular signal.

13. (Currently amended) Use Method according to ~~claims 1 to 11~~ claim 17 wherein the CB1

receptor is a protein having a homology at the amino acid level with SEQ ID NO : 1 of at least 45%, having the biological function of a G protein-coupled cellular receptor, capable of binding THC and transducing a cellular signal.

14. (Currently amended) ~~Use Method~~ according to the preceding claim 13 wherein the homology is at least 60%, ~~preferably 70 %, more preferably 80 %, even more preferably 90 % and more preferably 95 %.~~

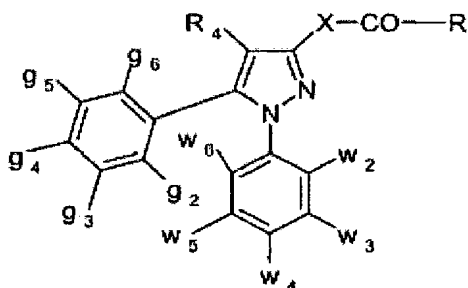
15. (Currently amended) ~~Use Method~~ according to any of the preceding claims claim 17 wherein the daily dosage of CB1 receptor antagonist is from 0.01mg to 500mg, ~~preferably from 1 mg to 100 mg.~~

16. (Canceled)

17. (Original) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases in a mammal comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of at least one CB1 receptor antagonist to a mammal in need thereof.

18. (Original) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases according to claim 17 wherein the CB1 receptor antagonist is a compound of the formula II or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, in which g_2 , g_3 , g_4 , g_5 and g_6 and w_2 , w_3 , w_4 , w_5 and w_6 are identical or different and are independently hydrogen, a chlorine or bromine atom, a (C₁-C₃) alkyl, a (C₁-C₃) alkoxy, a trifluoromethyl or a nitro group and g_4 is optionally a phenyl group; R_4 is hydrogen or a (C₁-C₃) alkyl ; X is either a direct bond or a group $-(CH_2)_x-N(R_3)-$, in which R_3 is hydrogen or a (C₁-C₃) alkyl and x is zero or one; R is: a group $-NR_1R_2$ in which R_1 and R_2 are independently a (C₁-C₆)-alkyl; an non-aromatic (C₃-C₁₅) carbocyclic radical which is optionally substituted, said substituent (s) being other than a substituted carbonyl; an amino(C₁-C₄) alkyl group in which the amino is optionally disubstituted by a (C₁-C₃) alkyl ; a cycloalkyl (C₁-C₃) alkyl in which the cycloalkyl is C₃-C₁₂ ; a phenyl which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by a halogen, by a (C₁-C₅) alkyl or by a (C₁-C) alkoxy; a phenyl (C₁-C₃) alkyl ; a diphenyl (C₁-C₃) alkyl ; a naphthyl; an anthracenyl; a saturated 5-to 8-membered heterocyclic radical which is

unsubstituted or substituted by a (C₁-C₃) alkyl, by a hydroxyl or by a benzyl; a 1-adamantylmethyl; an aromatic heterocycle which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by a halogen, by a (C₁-C₅) alkyl or by a (C₁-C₅) alkoxy; a (C₁-C₃) alkyl which is substituted by an aromatic heterocycle which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by a halogen, by a (C₁-C₅) alkyl or by a (C₁-C₅) alkoxy; or else R₁ is hydrogen and R₂ is as defined above; or else R₁ and R₂ form a saturated 5-to 8-membered heterocyclic radical with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, said heterocyclic radical being other than morpholine when w₂, w₃, w₄, w₅, w₆, g₂, g₃, g₄, g₅ and g₆ are all hydrogen; a group R₂ as defined above when X is -(CH₂)_x N(R₃)-; a group R₅ when X is a direct bond, R₅ being a (C₁-C₃) alkyl; a (C₃-C₁₂) cycloalkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by a (C₁-C₅) alkyl; a phenyl(C₁-C₃) alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by a halogen or by a (C₁-C₅) alkyl; a cycloalkyl (C₁-C₃) alkyl in which the cycloalkyl is C₃-C₁₂ and is unsubstituted or substituted by a (C₁-C₅) alkyl; or a 2-norbornylmethyl



(II)

19. (Original) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases according to claim 17 wherein the CB1 receptor antagonist is N-piperidono-3-pyrazolecarboxamide or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

20. (Original) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases according to claim 17 wherein the CB1 receptor antagonist is N-piperidino-5-(4-bromophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-

ethylpyrazole-3-carboxamide or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

21. (Original) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases according to claim 17 wherein the CB1 receptor antagonist is N-piperidino-5- (4-chlorophenyl)-1- (2, 4-dichlorophenyl) -4-methylpyrazole-3-carboxamide or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

22. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases according to ~~claims 17 to 21~~ claim 17 wherein the hepatic disease is liver fibrosis.

23. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases according to ~~claims 17 to 21~~ claim 17 wherein the hepatic disease is alcoholic liver cirrhosis.

24. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases according to ~~claims 17 to 21~~ claim 17 wherein the hepatic disease is chronic viral hepatitis.

25. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases according to ~~claims 17 to 21~~ claim 17 wherein the hepatic disease is non-alcoholic steatohepatitis.

26. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases according to ~~claims 17 to 21~~ claim 17 wherein the hepatic disease is primary liver cancer.

27. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of hepatic diseases according to ~~claims 17 to 21~~ claim 17 wherein the daily dosage of CB1 receptor antagonist is from 0.01mg to 500mg; ~~preferably from 1mg to 100 mg.~~